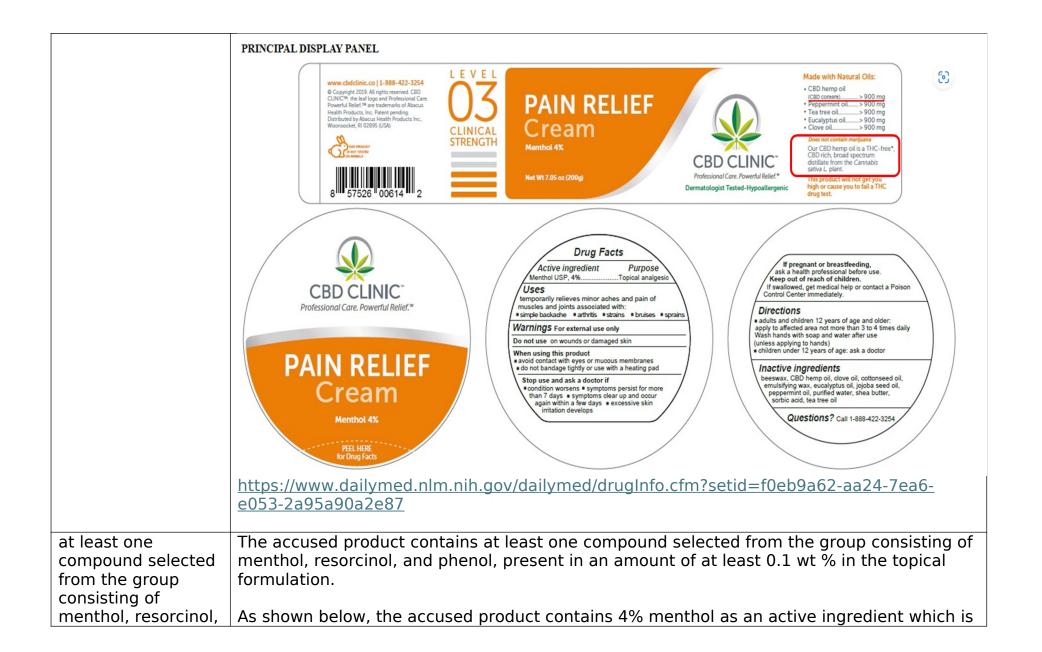
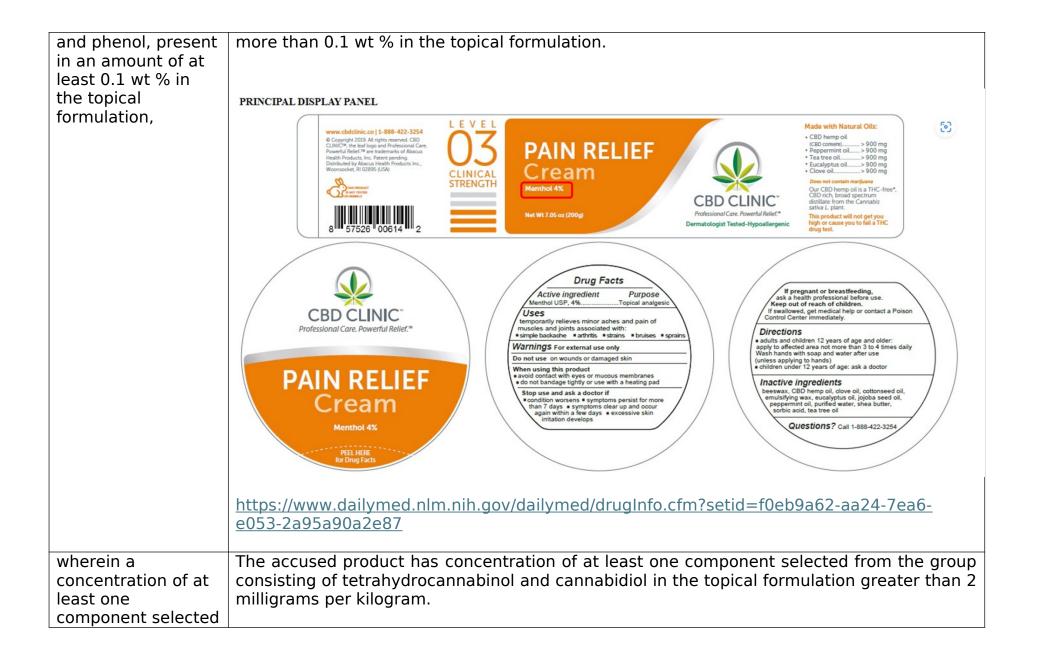
Exhibit 2











obtained by dispersing the extract of *Cannabis sativa* or *Cannabis indica* in a water-inoil emulsion, an oil-in-water emulsion, a wax-in-oil base, or an oil-in-wax base.

base, or an oil-in-wax base.

The accused product is a topical cream formulation which contain extract from the broadspectrum Hemp plant dispersed in a cream base.

The cream is an emulsion semisolid dosage form that contains >20% water and/or <50% of hydrocarbons, waxes, or polyethylene glycols as the vehicle for external application to the skin. Hence, the accused product is obtained by dispersing the extract of broad-spectrum Hemp plant in oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion.



https://www.dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=f0eb9a62-aa24-7ea6-e053-2a95a90a2e87

Table 3 Suggested definitions of topical dosage forms

Dosage form ^a	Definition	Formulation	Appearance and feel	Physical properties
Topical solution	A clear, homogeneous liquid ^b dosage form for external application to the skin	Usually contains an aqueous or alcoholic vehicle; though an oil may also serve as the vehicle. May contain a gelling agent to thicken the solution	Clear, thin	
Topical suspension	A liquid ^b dosage form, that consists of a solid suspended in a liquid vehicle in a two-phase system for external application to the skin	Usually contains an aqueous or alcoholic vehicle	Solid often settles with time, thus requiring shaking before use	
Lotion	An emulsion ^e liquid ^b dosage form for external application to the skin	Usually contains an aqueous vehicle and >50% water and volatiles ^d	Opaque, thin, non-greasy; tends to evaporate rapidly with a cooling sensation when rubbed onto the skin	Exhibits Newtonian or pseudoplastic flow behavior
Gel	A semisolide dosage form that contains a gelling agent to provide stiffness to a solution or colloidal dispersion for external application to the skin. A gel may contain suspended particles	Usually contains an aqueous or alcoholic vehicle and a gelling agent such as starch, cellulose derivatives, carbomers, magnesium-aluminum silicates, xanthan gum, colloidal silica, aluminum or zinc soaps ^g	Usually clear or translucent in a single-phase system; otherwise opaque in a two-phase system; thick, non-greasy; provides a cooling sensation when applied to the skin	Usually exhibits a single transition in TGA ^h corresponding to loss of the vehicle; does not flow at low shear stress and generally displays plastic flow behavior
Cream	An emulsion ^c semisolid ^e dosage form that contains >20% water and volatiles ^d and/or <50% of hydrocarbons, waxes, or polyethylene glycols as the vehicle for external application to the skin	Contains >20% water and volatiles ^d and/or <50% of hydrocarbons, waxes, or polyethylene glycols as the vehicle. There are two types of creams: an oil-in-water cream with water as the continuous phase and a water-in-oil cream with oil as the continuous phase	Opaque, viscous, non-greasy to mildly greasy; tends to mostly evaporate or be absorbed when rubbed onto the skin	Exhibits two or more transitions in TGA ^h indicative of at least a two-phase system; displays plastic flow behavior
Ointment	A suspension or emulsion semisolided dosage form that contains <20% water and volatiles and >50% of hydrocarbons, waxes, or polyethylene glycols as the vehicle for external application to the skin	Contains <20% water and volatiles and >50% of hydrocarbons, waxes, or polyethylene glycols as the vehicle	Opaque or translucent, viscous, greasy; tends not to evaporate or be absorbed when rubbed onto the skin	
Paste	apprication to the skin A semisolid dosage form that contains a large proportion (i.e., 20–50%) of solids finely dispersed in a fatty vehicle for external application to the skin	Contains a large proportion (20-50%) of dispersed solids in a fatty vehicle	Opaque, viscous, greasy to mildly greasy; adheres well to the skin, forming a protective layer	

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S037851730500102X?via%3Dihub